A group of interested components working together towards a common goal by accepting inputs and producing outputs in an organized transformation process is known as.

A. System

B. Network

C. Team

D. System Unit

ANSWER: A

SDLC stands for.

A. Structure Design Life Cycle

B. System Design Life Cycle

C. Structure development Life Cycle

D. System Development Life Cycle

ANSWER: D

The data flow diagram is the basic component of _____ system.

A. Conceptual

B. Logical

C. Physical

D. None of the Above

ANSWER: B

Actual programming of software code in done during the _____ step in the SDLC.

A. Maintenance

B. Design

C. Analysis

D. Development and Documentation

ANSWER: D

HIPO stands for.

A. Hierarchy input process output

B. Hierarchy input plus output

C. Hierarchy plus input process output

D. Hierarchy input output process

ANSWER: A

The_____ is a tabular method for describing the logic of the decisions to be taken.

A. Decision tables

B. Decision tree

C. Decision method

D. Decision data

ANSWER:A

An example of a hierarchical data structure is.

A. Array

B. List

C. Tree

D. All of the Above

ANSWER: C

A feasibility study is carried out.

A. After final requirement specifications are drawn up

B. During the period when requirement specification are drawn up

C. Before the final requirements specifications are drawn up

D. At any time

ANSWER: C

Which of the model is used for system components.

A. PERT chart

B. Gantt Chart

C. Organizational hierarchy chart

D. DFD

ANSWER: D

Which of the following activities does not belong to the implementation phase of the SDLC.

A. File conversion

B. Program Testing

C. User training

D. All of the above

ANSWER:B

A data dictionary has information about.

A. Every data element in a data flow

B. Only key data element in a data flow

C. Only important data elements in data flow

D. Only numeric data elements in a data flow

ANSWER: A

The_____ design and implement database structures.

A. Programmers

B. Project Managers

C. Technical writers

D. Database Administrator

ANSWER: D

The problem statement should include all of the following except:.

A. Input

B. Output

C. Storage

D. Processing

ANSWER: C

The main objective of system evaluation is.

A. To see whether the system met specification

B. To improve the system based on operational experience for a period

C. To remove bugs in the programs

D. To asses the efficiency of the system

ANSWER:B

Data store in a DFD represents.

A. A sequential file

B. A disk store

C. A repository of data

D. A random access memory

ANSWER: C

The combination of the top-down and the bottom-up approach may be refferes as an.

A. Integrative approach

B. Interpretive approach

C. Interactive approach

D. Both b and c

ANSWER: A

Which of the following activities, does not belong to the implementation phase of SDLC.

A. File conversion

B. Program testing

C. User training

D. All of the above

ANSWER: B

During what phase, the requirement analysis is performed.

A. System design phase

B. System development phase

C. System analysis phase

D. System investigation phase

ANSWER: C

In which manner coding and testing are performed.

A. Ad hoc

B. Cross-sectional

C. Bottom-up

D. Top-down

ANSWER: D

Longest method of conversion is.

A. Direct

B. Parallel

C. Phased

D. Pilot

ANSWER: A

Reports should be.

A. Unreliable

B. Analytical

C. Informal

D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

A feasibility study is simply an _____ of the practicality of a proposed plan or method.

A. Assessment

B. Disapproval

C. Approval

D. Objection

ANSWER: A

A report aims to _____.

A. Inform

B. Persuade

C. Both a and b

D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

Report is a well-organized presentation of.

A. Facts

B. Findings

C. Research

D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

What should be considered carefully before writing a report.

A. Effectiveness

B. Audience

C. Format

D. All of the Above

ANSWER: D

Report must define _____ of the problem.

A. Scope

B. Risk

C. Chance

D. Avoidance

ANSWER: A

Effective report should justify the _____.

A. Vulnerabilities

B. Functional Requirements

C. Possibilities

D. Uncertainty

ANSWER: B

Whether the new system will perform adequately or not, is a part of _____.

A. Technical feasibility

B. Operational feasibility

C. Legal feasibility

D. Scheduling feasibility

ANSWER: A

In _____ we estimate how much time the project will take to complete.

A. Technical feasibility

B. Economic feasibility

C. Operational feasibility

D. Scheduling feasibility

ANSWER: D

Which constraints are identified by feasibility study.

A. Internal Project Constraints

B. Internal Corporate Constraints

C. External Constraints

D. All of the above

ANSWER: D